

# The West & the World



Mckay Ch. 24

## Learning Objectives

- What were some of the global consequences of European industrialization between 1815 and 1914?
- How was massive migration an integral part of Western expansion?
- How did Western Imperialism change after 1880?
- What was the general pattern of non-Western responses to Western expansion?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ch. 24-1 p. 788-797 Industrialization and the World Economy**

1. According to Figure 24.1 on page 790, the average standard of living 1750 in Europe was about the same as the rest of the world, then increased sharply as industrialization took hold in industrialized countries and regions. What two theories are used to explain the West's remarkable increase in wealth and well-being.

The innovative West	The opportunist West

2. What factors speeded up intercontinental trade in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

3. Where did the most of the foreign investments in this period go?

4. **CHINA:** What were the motives of the British merchants and the Chinese government in the opium wars of 1839-42 and 1856-1860?

British merchants	Chinese government

5. Explain the significance of the following:

Opium Wars	
Treaty of Nanking, 1842	

5. **JAPAN & the US:** What was meant by *gunboat diplomacy*?

6. In his effort to modernize Egypt, the khedive Ismail went deeply into debt, which led to the direct political intervention of France and Britain to ensure repayment was made. What was the Egyptian reaction and outcome to such intervention?

Egyptian reaction	Result

*NOTE: We are skipping the section on migration. You may still want to read it, but it will not be included in this study guide or on the unit test.*

**Ch. 24-2 p. 803-813 Western Imperialism**

7. What were some of the traits of the *new imperialism* of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Explain the significance of the following:

Afrikaners	
Boers	
Cecil Rhodes	
Boer War (1899-1902)	

8. Why was Leopold II of Belgium interested in Africa?

9. What was meant by *effective occupation* and did it cause or curtail further imperialism?

10. What was the purpose and result of the Berlin Conference?

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Result</i>

Identification

Battle of Omdurman, 1898	
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11. Why did the British army face a French army at Fashoda in north central Africa in 1898?

12. What were the major causes of the *new imperialism*?

Political causes	Economic causes	Social causes

13. What were the major factors that made it possible for European and American industrial powers to dominate so much of the world?

14. What were the stereotypes of the west and the world in the age of imperialism as expressed in the concept of *orientalism*?

The West	Non-West

15. English economist J.A. Hobson was a vocal critic of the new imperialism. What were his main objections?

16. How did Marxists such as Vladimir Lenin feel about imperialism?

17. **Primary Source 24.3 The White Man's Burden**, p 810. What, according to Kipling, is the "white man's burden." Do these assertions of westernization still have resonance in today's global world?

18. What impact did Christianity have on imperialism?

19. What was the irony of imperialism of the non-Western world by Europeans?

**24-3: p. 813-819 Responding to Western Imperialism**

20. How did each of the following respond to western imperialism?

Traditionalists	Westernizers/Modernizers

21. What was the purpose of the Great Rebellion in India in 1857-58?

22. List some of the positive and negative effects of British rule of India.

Positive Effects	Negative Effects

23. What was the Meiji Restoration in Japan and why was it a turning point in Japanese history?

24. In what ways did Japan demonstrate that it had learned well from European imperialism?

25. Who were the Boxers and what did they want?

26. What was the European response to the Boxer Rebellion?

## AP European History Imperialism Project

### Causes and Effects of Imperialism

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century was a time of great change in European society. As nations were formed and industrialization fostered a global economy, the quest for raw materials and markets led some European nations to dominate foreign lands. European colonialism by the British, French, Italians, Germans, Belgians, Portuguese, and Spanish had a significant impact on native populations and the political, social, and economic development of their lands in places including Africa, India, and China. There were both positive and negative effects for the native populations.

Your task for this project is to assess the impact of European colonialism in a particular area. Your findings will be paired with others studying the same region or imperialist power in a class presentation. The combined work on your assigned topic will be presented in class.

There will be limited class time (two days) to work on your component. Keep in mind that this is an AP course and an AP project. Substantial depth is expected for this project. Your component presentation should include a graphic of some sort (poster, slide, handout), and a thorough explanation of your topic. The information should be committed to memory (note cards allowed), but **NOT READ** from anything. This project will be graded individually out of a possible 20 points.

### Specific information for each nation or region

Topic	• Information needed
Overview of Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General motives of those involved, including Social Darwinism</li><li>• Maps of where and when – general overview including Scramble for Africa map</li><li>• Role of technology</li><li>• General positive and negative effects</li><li>• Berlin Conference – cause and effect</li><li>• Critics of imperialism – who, why</li><li>• J.A. Hobson and his economic view</li></ul>
Imperialism in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• British rule – how and why</li><li>• Jewel of the Crown – why</li><li>• Sepoy Rebellion – why</li><li>• Indian National Congress</li><li>• Positive and negative impact of imperialism</li></ul>

Great Britain as an imperialist power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where did it develop colonies and why</li> <li>• Suez Canal – where, why, how (politically)</li> <li>• How was India governed</li> <li>• Uprisings against British imperialism (Sepoy, Boxer Rebellions)</li> <li>• Cecil Rhodes and his role</li> <li>• Henry Stanley and his role</li> <li>• Fashoda Incident – what and why</li> <li>• Involvement in Egypt – cause and effects</li> <li>• The Boer War – who, what, when, where, why – explain how this was an extension of imperialism</li> </ul>
Imperialism in Africa  Case study: Imperialism in the Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa in general – who, where, why</li> <li>• Positive and negative effects (general)</li> <li>• The Congo – why was it desired and how was it ruled</li> <li>• King Leopold II – what was his role, was it unusual</li> <li>• Outcome of the Berlin Conference on the Belgian Congo</li> </ul>
Imperialism in China       Imperialism in Japan and beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who were the imperialist powers there &amp; why</li> <li>• Chinese view of foreigners and why</li> <li>• Boxer Rebellion – cause &amp; effects</li> <li>• Opium Wars – cause and effects</li> <li>• Treaty of Nanking (1842)</li> <li>• Spheres of influence – who, what and why</li> <li>• US Open Door Policy</li> <li>• Matthew Perry</li> <li>• Meiji Restoration</li> <li>• Japanese imperialism</li> </ul>